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SOURCE Kommunist.RAISING OF FINE-WOOLED SHEEP IN AZERBAYDZHAN SSR

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The raising of sheep is playing an important role in the economy of the
 kolkhozes in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.

The sheep in the kolkhozes of Azerbaydzhan SSR are of the Karabagh, bozakh,
 badbas, and coarse-wool types. The coarse-wool sheep, which are shorn twice a
 year yield, even under the most favorable conditions, an average of 2-2½ kilo-
 grams of wool. This has delayed for a long time the adequate supply of wool to
 the state. On the other hand, the fine and semifine woolled sheep which are
 being raised under the same conditions, yield 2-2½ times as much wool as the
 coarse-wooled sheep. It becomes apparent that the kolkhozniks should direct
 their attention toward the improvement of the sheep since wool plays an impor-
 tant role in Azerbaydzhan's textile industry. With reference to the decisions
 of the 19th Congress of the VKP(b), whereby the number of the sheep in the kol-
 khozes must be increased by 75-80 percent and the quantity of fine wool, from
 4-4½ times during the 1951 - 1955 Five-Year Plan, all the kolkhozes in the
 Azerbaydzhan SSR are in a position to fulfill both these requirements.

In hundreds of kolkhozes of the Azerbaydzhan SSR there is an average of
 from 5,000-10,000 sheep, and the kolkhozes where there are more than 10,000
 sheep can be counted by the tens. The number of kolkhozes which have less
 than 1,000 sheep is decreasing from year to year. The kolkhozes of the Azer-
 baydzhan SSR derive an important income from their sheep farms. The kolkhozes
 which raise sheep with fine or semifine wool derive still higher benefits. In
 this connection, it is worth mentioning the "III Beynelmillel" (Russian: imeni
 Tretiy Internatsionnal), "Girmizi Oktyabr" (Krasniy Oktyabr'), and the "Fehle-
 Kendli Gizil Ordusunun 13 illiyi" (13th Anniversary of the Peasants, Workers, and
 the Red Army) kolkhozes, all located in Kedabekskiy Rayon; the "Beriya", "Nizami",
 "Baghirov", and "Mikoyan" kolkhozes, located in Shamkhorskii Rayon; the "Yeni Yol"
 (Noviy Put') Kolkhoz in Vartashenskii Rayon; the "26 Kommisar" (26 Kommisarov)

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Kolkhoz in Kakhskiy Rayon; and many others. The income derived by the "III Beynelmil" Kolkhoz from its fine-wooled sheep during 1951 constituted 88.4 percent of its total income. On the other hand, the total of the workdays spent on its sheep farm constituted only 21.3 percent of the total workdays spent in the entire kolkhoz. The labor-days spent in the sheep farm of the "Nizami" Kolkhoz constituted only 14.7 percent of the total work days spent in the entire kolkhoz, while the income derived from the fine-wooled sheep constituted 85.8 percent of the total income of the kolkhoz. Artificial insemination in Dzhebrail'skiy, Imishlinskiy, Ismailinskiy, Agdamskiy, Agdzhahedinskiy, and Zardobskiy rayons resulted in a 56-70-percent increase in production.

In Saatlinskiy, ali-Bayramlinskiy, and Sal'yanskiy rayons, the Merino stud rams were not offered good shelters, being kept in the same shelters as the coarse-fleeced sheep. In addition, they were not fed properly. Consequently, all these rams proved fruitless.

According to the principles of zootechnics, the sheep with fine and semifine wool must be shorn only once a year, and this must be done during the summer. Despite this, in Safaraliyevskiy, Kazakhskiy, and Akstafinskiy rayons, they were also shorn during the fall of 1952, along with the coarse-wooled sheep, with the result that the second clipping, which was short and coarse, had to be discarded. These sheep need, after being shorn, an additional amount of 300-400 grams of feed daily. It is only by following these rules that it is possible to obtain 7-centimeter-long wool from these sheep.

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